

63 Seized in Ulster After Night of Riots Over Internment

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELFAST — Rioters who hurled gasoline bombs, burned automobiles and built flaming street barricades rampaged through the night in towns across Northern Ireland, and the police were holding 63 persons Tuesday, including two Americans. One man was killed.

The violence marked the 12th anniversary of Britain's imposition of imprisonment without trial of members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

The man was shot and killed in an encounter with British troops in West Belfast. Police said the shooting took place during a fracas. But Gerry Adams, elected to the British Parliament on the ticket of Provisional Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA, told reporters the man, unarmed and dressed only in shorts because of the heat, had had an argument with soldiers and was told he could go. He was shot as he walked away, Mr. Adams said.

Imprisonment without trial, or internment, was introduced in 1971 and phased out in 1975. But the anniversary continues to be observed by IRA supporters in Catholic areas of Belfast and Londonderry.

Dozens of policemen and civilians were hurt in the rioting, the police said, but only one serious injury was reported. The rioters, mostly youths, stoned police officers, set huge bonfires in the streets and attacked one police vehicle with firebombs. Security forces scoured the running battles from helicopters equipped with searchlights.

Rioters in the two cities set fire to several stores and empty buildings, and seized cars and buses to construct makeshift street barricades.

At least 39 persons were arrested in Belfast, where rioters built barricades in the Catholic areas of the city and masked youths hijacked and set a bus on fire.

battle between youths and the police in Downpatrick, 20 miles (30 kilometers) south of Belfast, in Strabane, 70 miles northwest, and in Newry, 40 miles southwest.

An American arrested in Londonderry had been injured in the rioting and was under observation in a hospital. The other American was arrested in Belfast. The police did not immediately release their names pending court appearances.

A spokesman for Noraid, an Irish-American fund-raising organization that has an 80-member group visiting the province, said later that a member of the group had been among those arrested.

Martin Galvin said Stephen Lich, from Indianapolis, had been arrested on charges of riotous behavior while touring Belfast with people with whom he was staying during the visit.

The members of Noraid, which sympathizes with the republican guerrillas and their campaign to unify Ireland by force, have spent the past week in the province on a fact-finding tour.

The British government accused them Monday night of publicly associating themselves with violence.

The Northern Ireland Office, responding to suggestions by Protestant leaders that it should have refused to allow the Noraid members into the province, said in a statement: "To have sought to deny these visitors access to Northern Ireland would have suggested that we had reservations and doubts."

The most serious disturbances were in Londonderry, where youths set fire to shops and caused damage valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars. There were seven arrests in Londonderry, where the fires badly damaged a drapery store and a furniture warehouse.

At least 39 persons were arrested in Belfast, where rioters built barricades in the Catholic areas of the city and masked youths hijacked and set a bus on fire.

The police said scores of gasoline bombs were thrown in Belfast and Londonderry, but violence also flared in other areas. There were



Justice Ricardo Sagastume, the president of the Supreme Court, with hand raised, swore in General Oscar Mejia Victores, on his left, as the head of state in Guatemala on Monday. The ceremony was held at the National Palace.

Civil Rights Are Restored In Guatemala

Reuters

GUATEMALA CITY — Guatemala's new military leader lifted Tuesday the tough civil liberty restrictions imposed by General Efraín Ríos Montt, who was deposed in a coup Monday.

After months of criticism of General Ríos Montt, a convert to the evangelical Church of the Word, the armed forces replaced him with the defense minister, General Oscar Mejia Victores — a pantrouser on the political right.

In his first official decree, General Mejia Victores said it was appropriate to fully re-establish individual guarantees so that Guatemala's citizens "can dedicate themselves to all activities guaranteed by the law, including political activities."

Most individual rights were suspended under a state of alarm imposed by General Ríos Montt on June 29. Three months earlier, the general had lifted an even tougher state of siege on the first anniversary of the coup that brought him to power.

Although a detailed policy statement has been issued by the new head of state, government officials and diplomats predicted that General Mejia Victores would take the country to the right and strengthen ties to the United States.

The U.S. ambassador, Frederic L. Chapin, called on General Mejia Victores at his home Tuesday. He was the first ambassador to formally meet the general in his new post.

"We discussed his program of government set forth in his remarks yesterday and his desire for close talks with representatives of the U.S. government," Mr. Chapin said.

According to senior Western diplomats in Guatemala City, the

well as a majority of other ministers.

He made it clear that he regarded the agreement with Mr. Craxi as limited in time. No coalition government had ever lasted more than two years, he said. The average life span of postwar governments had been about eight months.

Some see him as the "prisoner" of the ruling Christian Democrats who has paid for his appointment by turning over the government's key economic and political posts to the same men that have been running Italy since the end of the war.

Others fear, or hope, that Mr. Craxi will turn out to be the forerunner of a Communist-Socialist alliance that would replace the present five-power coalition and drive the Christian Democrats from power for the first time in four decades.

Some give him a life span of a few months, others two years.

Mr. Craxi and his party have billed his government as the "alternative" to the Christian Democratic regimes of the past, as a "new departure" and a "turning point in history." Nothing will ever be the same again, they say.

"Alternative" is a word that the Communists have been using whenever they suggested that they and the Socialists should get together to form a "real alternative" to the present regime. Mr. Craxi's adoption of the term to describe his own government should logically mean that he thinks the leftward move should stop just where he now stands.

But some Socialist officials go further. "It is difficult to see another experience within the present coalition if Craxi fails," one of them said in an interview. He meant that if the coalition partners were to betray Mr. Craxi, they would undermine themselves and pave the way for the Communists to come to power with or without Socialist help.

The implied threat is taken seriously by some of the Christian Democrats.

Others reply that in politics "everything is always reversible and the Craxi premiership is no exception." After Mr. Craxi, they add, there may well be another Christian Democrat, such as former Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga or once more Giovanni Spadolini, the Republican who for 18 months in 1981 and 1982 was the country's first non-Christian Democratic prime minister.

Ciriac de Mita, the secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, left no doubt that the party intends to stay in power. "We, too, are in the government, and I think our presence is visible," he said in an interview with the newspaper La Stampa, alluding to the fact that the Christian Democrats hold the position of vice prime minister as



Officers who participated in a coup confronted soldiers loyal to the former president, General Efraín Ríos Montt, outside the presidential palace on Monday in Guatemala City.

Bonn Cabinet Sharply Divided Over Reagan's Latin Policies

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BONN — A bitter dispute has erupted within the West German government over support for the Reagan administration's policy toward Central America, reflecting growing worries in Europe that the volatile regional conflict could strain alliance unity as debate heats up over deployment of new nuclear missiles.

Mr. Schaefer, who just completed a tour of Central America, said Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Party has failed to develop its own views on the region and attacked conservatives within the coalition for consenting to cease economic aid to Nicaragua.

The opposition Social Democrats have called for a major debate on Central America when parliament resumes its session in September. There are growing signs that unfavorable public opinion in Europe about the U.S. role in Central America could have an impact on the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

If the military maneuvers scheduled for U.S. forces in Honduras in November portray President Ronald Reagan as bellicose, then the

sign affairs spokesman of the ruling coalition's junior partner, the Free Democrats, criticized the Reagan administration Tuesday for exacerbating East-West tensions through planned military maneuvers in Central America and urged that Bonn should not support U.S. policy "out of mistaken understanding of solidarity."

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missile deployments "will not be seen as a defensive move, but rather a dangerous one," as a French political leader put it.

France and the Netherlands have taken the lead in asserting support for the four nations known as the Contadora group — Colombia, Panama, Mexico and Venezuela — in the search for a peaceful compromise that would minimize outside interference.

The French foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, who traveled through Latin America last week, announced that France would accede to the Contadora group's wishes and halt arms shipments to Nicaragua. Mr. Cheysson also criticized U.S. maneuvers, saying that "this isn't a step forward in the search for peace."

At the European Community's summit in Stuttgart in June, the 10 heads of government issued a common declaration in support of the Contadora group and said the regional conflict could not be solved by military means, but only by a political solution springing from the region itself.

The Reagan administration later

complained to the 10 EC nations about the criticism of U.S. policy implicit in the declaration, which underscored support for "principles of noninterference and inviolability of frontiers."

In the wake of the U.S. protest, Britain sought to disavow the relatively strong language by asserting that the statement had received only scant scrutiny by the heads of government.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who was locked in a marathon struggle at the summit to secure a \$650-million budget rebate for her country, also did not wish to offend the sponsor of the declaration, the Netherlands, following its show of sympathy in the financial dispute.

The Dutch government pushed

the initiative largely in response to growing public resentment in the Netherlands toward U.S. backing for rightist military regimes in Central America since four Dutch journalists were killed in El Salvador last year.

The Netherlands is one of five European countries scheduled to receive U.S. nuclear missiles over

the next four years if arms control talks fail in Geneva. Antinuclear demonstrations there this fall are expected to combine strident protests against U.S. policies in Central America.

In Bonn, the Kohl government has sought to minimize any differences with the U.S. approach to Central America because it did not wish to aggravate tensions with Washington prior to deployment of Pershing-2 missiles later this year.

While backing the EC's initiative and the Contadora group, Mr. Kohl shares Mrs. Thatcher's belief that Europe must not interfere with the United States where its vital security interests are perceived to be at stake.

Indonesian Volcano Erupts

Reuters

JAKARTA — Mount Gamalama in East Indonesia erupted early Tuesday, sending about 6,000 people on Ternate island running to safety, an official said. The island is 1,489 miles (2,382 kilometers) northeast of Jakarta.

Jesuits Preparing to Pick a Leader Amid Dispute Over Pontiff's Role

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

ROME — Jesuits throughout the world will soon be traveling here, where early next month they are to elect a new superior general. The election will put an end to a confrontation that began when, for the first time in the nearly 40 years of the order's history, a pope named his own man as the Jesuits' leader.

The situation arose in October 1981, when Pope John Paul II overruled the wishes of the Jesuits' superior general, the Rev. Pedro Arrupe. Father Arrupe, who lay incapacitated following a brain hemorrhage, had asked that the Rev. Vincent T. O'Keefe, one of his general assistants and a former president of Fordham University in New York, be named to govern the order in his absence.

Since Father Arrupe, who is 75, had a year earlier announced his wish to resign because of age, his request that the U.S. priest be named was viewed as giving Father O'Keefe an excellent chance of being elected the next "black pope," as the Jesuit superior general is often called to suggest his importance as second only to the pope.

But in a letter dated Oct. 5, 1981,

Arrupe's permanent incapacity and removed Father O'Keefe from acting as vicar general, in which he was to exercise all powers of superior general until a successor had been elected. At the same time, the pope reserved for himself the right to choose the time for the election.

The pope's intervention was resented by most Jesuits as an affront to the order's standing and sense of loyalty to the pope. The resentment was lessened, however, by the respect in which Father Dezza and Father Pittau are held.

But many Jesuits continue to believe that Pope John Paul is unable to overcome a double standard by which the pope and the bishops of Poland take an active part in the politics of Poland while he inveighs against the involvement of Jesuits and other churchmen and nuns in the search for justice in other countries, where they believe he has displayed less sympathy.

The gradual restoration of normality began in February 1982, when Father Dezza, on papal instruction, convened a special meeting of more than 100 Jesuits from all over the world. In an audience with the pope, they were sternly reminded of their vows of special obedience and warned against con-

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The Rev. Giuseppe Pittau

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■ Nairobi may be the best city in black Africa. Insight, Page 6.

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■ A TV anchorwoman who says she was demoted for being "too old" and "unattractive" wins \$500,000. Page 3.

■ Jean Troisgros, a chef who exerted a major influence on modern French cuisine, is dead at 57. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ A plan to market in Europe warrants on U.S. Treasury bills failed to find any takers. Page 7.

Most Calls Unaffected
By Strike, AT&T Says

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A nationwide, U.S. telephone strike was causing some customer delays as it entered its third day Tuesday, but officials of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said most local and international calls were unaffected.

Those needing the assistance of a U.S. operator faced waits of about one minute, said a company spokesman.

FINAL HURDLE — Edwin Moses of the United States, his shoelace untied, cleared the last hurdle to win the 400-meter event final at the World Track and Field Championships in Helsinki Tuesday. He is unbeaten in 81 races since 1977. Page 13.

Main Shagari Opponent Takes a Strong Lead in Partial Nigeria Returns

The Associated Press

LAGOS — Obafemi Awolowo built up a substantial lead Tuesday over Nigeria's incumbent president, Shehu Shagari, in inconclusive returns from Saturday's presidential election.

Results from 6 of Nigeria's 19 states and the federal territory, Abuja, gave Mr. Awolowo 4.36 million votes to Mr. Shagari's 2.74 million.

The two front-runners in the six-man field each carried three states in which their strength was already well recognized.

The third leading candidate, Nnamdi Azikiwe, who on Monday charged that the election was not "free and fair," trailed with 343,417 votes.

Recriminations about the conduct of the voting intensified Tuesday as another presidential candidate, Waziri Ibrahim, who was given no chance of winning, charged that balloting in 10 northern states "was heavily rigged," the Daily Sketch newspaper reported.

Mr. Ibrahim vowed court action to block announcement of the results from those states, the newspaper said.

Mr. Azikiwe said Monday that he would reject the final results because as many as one million voters were denied the ballot in Anambra state in the south, the official News Agency of Nigeria reported.

Mr. Azikiwe lost to Mr. Shagari in the 1979 presidential election, was quoted by the news agency as saying he would invoke available constitutional means, presumably lawsuits, to "show the world the people of Anambra were not given the chance to vote massively."

The Daily Times newspaper reported Mr. Azikiwe, 78, as saying

that "efforts are being made to rob me of the presidency."

The increasingly contentious comments on the election, notably Mr. Azikiwe's remarks, threatened to undermine popular acceptance of the results.

Some analysts fear there may be civil disturbances if the results appear implausible.

The elections, in which 65.3 million Nigerians were eligible to vote, were generally peaceful, although a report published Monday in Lagos, in the Guardian, said 107 people had been arrested for suspected offenses related to the election.

The results released by mid-afternoon Tuesday offered little assurance that President Shagari, 58, the acknowledged front-runner, would win a second four-year term.

To win outright, a candidate must receive a nationwide plurality of votes and at least 25 percent of the vote in 12 of Nigeria's 19 states.

These conditions were designed to end the domination of Nigerian politics by the three major tribes.

Mr. Awolowo, 74, received impressive, but anticipated, majorities in Lagos, Ondo and Ogun states in the southwest, where his Yoruba tribe is dominant.

President Shagari carried Bauchi, Niger and Kwara states, which stretch across the middle of the country.

President Shagari improved his popular vote in Bauchi state to 84.6 percent, compared with 62.5 percent in the elections in 1979. His support declined, however, in Nigerian states to 62 percent from 75 percent in 1979.

Mr. Awolowo slightly improved his performance in populous Lagos state, to 83.3 percent from 82.3 percent in 1979. But this was off markedly in Ondo state, which he won with 77.2 percent, compared with 94.5 percent in 1979.

Family Swims To Asylum in South Africa

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — A Romanian family made a daring nine-mile (15-kilometer) swim from Mozambique to South Africa, according to a Durban judge who happened to be on the beach when they arrived.

The judge, Mark Kumleben, confirmed the story, which had first appeared in a newspaper, but he declined to name the family, comprised of a husband and wife and their two sons.

The husband is believed to be a veterinary surgeon who worked in Mozambique. The family had gone to a resort at Ponta do Ouro, just across the border from Kosi Bay in South Africa.

A South African official confirmed that a Romanian family had applied for asylum, but said he did not know how they arrived.

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(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. had prior knowledge of the coup. She said the coup had been scheduled for Friday but was postponed because of a visit of the U.S. agriculture secretary, John R. Block.

Leaders of Guatemala's leftist opposition based in Mexico have suggested that the United States was actively involved in General Rios Montt's removal in a plan to strengthen the right throughout Central America.

The U.S. Embassy confirmed Tuesday that a deputy military attaché had moved into the presidential palace Monday with troops sent to depose General Rios Montt and was in the building when shooting broke out.

The American official, Major William Mercado, was shown on a local television news clip wearing a white suit and holding a walkie-talkie. U.S. officials said he had been carrying out his duty of keeping the embassy informed of military developments.

■ Measures Please U.S.

President Ronald Reagan's administration, indicating an easing of some initial apprehensions about the course of Guatemala's new government, expressed full support Tuesday for the measures announced by General Mejia Victores. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

In Washington, officials insisted they had no prior knowledge of the coup.

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Envoy Says Nicaragua Is Prepared For Any U.S. Military Intervention

By Joanne Ormang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Nicaragua is fully prepared to defend itself, without outside aid, against any U.S. military intervention there, the Nicaraguan ambassador, Antonio Jarquin, has told the Kissinger commission on Central America.

And Saul Arana, head of the North American department in Nicaragua's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said Monday that Nicaragua is prepared to mobilize an army of 500,000 to face any invasion.

The judge, Mark Kumleben, confirmed the story, which had first appeared in a newspaper, but he declined to name the family, comprised of a husband and wife and their two sons.

The husband is believed to be a veterinary surgeon who worked in Mozambique. The family had gone to a resort at Ponta do Ouro, just across the border from Kosi Bay in South Africa.

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"We have been preparing for four years to defend ourselves," Mr. Jarquin said. "We are not expecting aid from any other country if the United States decides to come in. But politically, thousands of Latin Americans would be heard from."

Mr. Arana, speaking after the news conference, said that Nicaragua could mobilize 500,000 people "in a moment" if necessary. "That is what you will see in the next few weeks if this thing continues to worsen," he said.

He pledged that the Nicaraguans "will not give any excuse to use as a provocation" to hostilities, but

added that accidents happen and that tensions are high. "It's a difficult moment. I would say a crucial time," he said.

The Kissinger commission members were due to be sworn in Wednesday and have their first official meeting with Peter MacPherson, head of the Agency for International Development, and with Langhorne A. Motley, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

President Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz gave a smiling send-off Monday to their new ambassador to El Salvador, Thomas R. Pickering.

Salvadoran Rebel Leader Calls U.S. Ties Necessary

By George Gledhill
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A Salvadoran rebel leader says his movement "wants and needs" friendly relations with the United States, declaring it would be "madness" for his alliance to pursue a policy of hostility.

Guillermo Ungo, head of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, said the insurgent alliance seeks "friends, not enemies or masters."

He commented in an article appearing in the fall issue of Foreign Policy magazine.

Mr. Ungo, whose organization is the political arm of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front guerrillas, wrote that "for reasons of survival" the insurgent movement "wants and needs to establish and to maintain dignified and collaborative relations" with the United States.

"The alliance is well aware of how difficult it has been to mobilize the country to oppose the oligarchy," he said. "It would be madness to add to this problem an

instead barrier, the hostility of the first superpower in the world."

He said his organization is not a communist movement seeking support only from Cuba, but rather has sought broad-based support to guarantee its normalization position.

Referring to the Salvadoran rebels' political and military organizations, Mr. Ungo said: "The FDR-FMLN understands very well that to reconstruct El Salvador, aid from many sources will be required, especially from the Western world. FDR-FMLN normalization is, consequently, a position of principle, of necessity, and of political convenience."

In a separate Foreign Policy magazine article, Nestor D. Sanchez, deputy assistant secretary of defense for inter-American affairs, called El Salvador "the prime target of communist expansion to day." Arguing against proposals for a guerrilla role in the Salvadoran government, Mr. Sanchez wrote that history shows that "once their foot is in the door, communists inevitably consolidate power rather than apportion it."

Instead, the official said, Mr. Kissinger went out of his way to insist he would not mediate or negotiate and that there was no "back channel" of access to the Reagan administration through him.

The American official, Major William Mercado, was shown on a local television news clip wearing a white suit and holding a walkie-talkie. U.S. officials said he had been carrying out his duty of keeping the embassy informed of military developments.

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U.S. Army Chief Blames Manufacturers For Failures in Weapons, Equipment

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Army's new chief of staff, General John A. Wickham Jr., has asserted that poor performance of arms and equipment in his service was due largely to deficiencies in quality control on the part of American industry.

For example, he said, all five failures in 16 flight tests of Pershing-2 missiles were caused by shortcomings in quality control. Martin Marietta is the prime contractor for the medium-range missile, which is scheduled for initial deployment in West Germany in December.

A spokesman for the missile program declined to comment.

General Wickham, in a conversation with several reporters, said that army weapons and equipment with problems in testing or performance, from the smallest piece to the largest, could be traced to deficiencies in quality control.

"I just think that American industry, if it is going to be competitive and going to be providing the best that can be generated to our soldiers, sailors and airmen," he said, "by golly, it's going to have to get more cost conscious and more quality-control conscious."

Officials of the Defense Department and military officers who previously complained privately about quality control have recently become more vocal. Quality control basically means trying to produce something right the first time or

Volunteer Force Praised By New Army Chief of Staff

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The volunteer army is so good that there is no need to return to the draft, according to General John A. Wickham Jr., newly appointed U.S. Army chief of staff.

"They are the best in my 33 years of service," General Wickham said Monday. "They'll fight, and they are as patriotic as you or I."

General Wickham said he would give top priority to taking care of his soldiers, putting quality of life over hardware when there is not enough money to go around.

In contrast to his admiration for the quality of the soldiers, General Wickham deplored the quality of defense contractors. He said the major failures of the Copperhead precision artillery shell and the Pershing-2 missile stemmed from contractors failing to do quality work.

He said the army may consider insisting that the contractors guarantee the performance of their products and refund money if they fail.

AFL-CIO President Setting Stage For Labor Endorsement of Mondale

By David S. Broder
and Kathy Sawyer
Washington Post Service

BOSTON — The AFL-CIO president, Lane Kirkland, appeared Tuesday to have set the stage for an early labor endorsement of former Vice President Walter F. Mondale.

Over complaints from two Democratic presidential hopefuls, Senators John Glenn of Ohio and Alan Cranston of California, the AFL-CIO voted to advance by two months the date of its endorsement of a candidate. Mr. Glenn and Mr. Cranston have maintained that the change would assure Mr. Mondale of the organization's backing.

After a closed-door executive council meeting, Mr. Kirkland told a news conference the labor federation would decide on the original mid-December date to the time of the AFL-CIO convention, which is the first week in October.

Both Mr. Glenn and Mr. Cranston, in a letter to executive council members, complained that the federation was speeding up the procedures to help Mr. Mondale. But they vowed to fight for rank-and-file support in the 1984 primaries despite the endorsement decision.

France Orders Troops Sent to Chad as Advisers

(Continued from Page 1)

now leads the insurgents in the north.

Mr. Soumaila flatly denied that the pilot had been captured two years ago.

Diplomatic sources said the estimated 2,000 government troops who recaptured Faya-Largeau from the rebels are now confronted by an equal number of Libyan ground forces equipped with sophisticated Soviet-supplied weapons.

Meanwhile Tuesday, a U.S. Air Force C-141 transport plane was en route to Ndjamena with a contingent of military trucks for use in the desert, diplomatic sources reported.

The trucks were the latest shipment of the \$25 million in military aid that the Reagan administration has promised Mr. Habré to help his forces resist the Libyans.

The diplomatic sources said there were increasing reports of clashes between government forces and roving rebel bands in previously peaceful southern Chad, indicating that infiltrators with Libyan-supplied money and arms were trying to open a "second front" there against Mr. Habré.

■ U.S. to Transport Zaireans
Juan Williams of The Washington Post reported.

The United States has agreed to transport 700 to 800 Zairean troops

into Chad at the request of Zaire's government in support of the government of President Habré, the White House announced Tuesday.

In addition, President Ronald Reagan's spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, issued a statement in support of the Habré government calling it the legitimate government of Chad.

The Zairean troops are to join earlier Zairean contingents sent to fight on the side of the Chadian government against Libyan-backed rebels. The request for U.S. transport planes to move Zaire's troops was made Monday.

Mr. Speakes, reading from a statement:

"Libya's forces are centrally involved in the fighting in Chad. In fact, if it were not for Libya's forces — both through advisers and combat elements and air power — there wouldn't be the kind of fighting that we are seeing in Chad."

Mr. Speakes cited the Organization of African Unity's recognition of the Habré government and said that while the OAU had asked for an end to foreign interference in the country, Libya now has stationed as many as 2,000 troops within Chad's borders.

The White House spokesman added that the United States suspects Libya's aims in the area are not to aid rebel forces but to "overthrow the government and substitute its surrogate as the government of Chad."

The statement from the White House on the situation in Chad may have been prompted by a National Security Council meeting held at the White House Tuesday morning. But although sources said Chad and Central America were on the meeting's agenda, White House aides would not confirm what was discussed at the session.

Mr. Speakes said the offer to transport Zairean troops will not require additional congressional approval because troop-carrying planes are not "anticipated to fly over hostile territory," and said the planes would land 400 miles from the war zone at Chad's capital, Ndjamena.

Mr. Speakes did not say how many U.S. transport planes had been requested.

He spoke at a ceremony outside Jo Goldenberg's restaurant on the Rue des Rosiers in Paris's old Jewish quarter, where four assailants carried out a hand-grenade and machine-gun attack. No arrests have been made in the incident, in which 22 persons were wounded.

The general said that Avco had problems in quality control that caused delays in delivery and that, in turn, had held up production of the tanks. With a House-Senate conference having agreed on raising output from 720 to 840 tanks a year, he said, that problem would be worse.

General Wickham, who became the army's top soldier in June, said he was "disappointed" that Congress had not permitted the army to order engines for the troubled M-1 Abrams tank from a second source besides the Avco Co., which is making them now.

On the Pershing missile test, General Wickham said that "in the

last one that fouled up, there were shims missing. A shim is a ring or washer that acts as a spacer. Army officials familiar with the program said someone had failed to put the rings in properly or they had been jarred loose during other tests.

In an earlier Pershing test, those officials said, a motor had exploded because a casing joint had failed. In another, a hydraulic pump had not worked. The third failure was started by a wire rubbing against a hot pipe that burned off the insulation and caused a short circuit. In the fourth, another short circuit knocked out a guidance computer.

Beyond the Pershing missiles, General Wickham said that inadequate quality control had caused such things as delays in the Patriot and Copperhead missiles, new battlefield uniforms to shrink when washed and more items bought privately in post exchanges to be rejected.

He said he would give priority to buying weapons and equipment that have been better made. "We need to continue to reduce the backlog of depot maintenance," he said. "It doesn't make any sense to buy a lot of new equipment and have it continuing to stay in the depot for overshoot."

Increasing pressure on the army's budget, the general said, had caused a review by senior officers and decisions to cut out several procurement programs, to stretch out others and to look ahead for more cuts if budgets are below those projected.

New York Times Service

Labor Seeks U.S. Policy On Industry

New York Times Service

BOSTON — The executive council of the AFL-CIO has called for a national industrial policy in which labor would join business and government in the United States in modernizing older basic industries and developing technologically advanced new industries.

At its summer meeting in Boston, the policy body of the labor group Monday renewed its demand for public works projects and an extension of federal unemployment insurance benefits.

The council said he had overcome labor endorsements of Democratic primary rivals in Ohio, adding, "I expect to do very well" with rank-and-file workers, "no matter what they do here."

Aides of Mr. Cranston hinted that he might fight a Mondale endorsement on the floor of the AFL-CIO convention, but aides of Mr. Glenn said they regarded any such effort as "futile."

Gerald McEntee, the president of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees and who supports Mr. Mondale's candidacy, said that "in our judgment, Mondale is awfully close" to having the nine million votes required for endorsement.

Each union president casts a vote weighted to the membership of his union, and a two-thirds majority vote is required for endorsement.

Mr. Kennedy said the Democrats hoped to have a plan ready to introduce in Congress by late fall.

only a matter of timing and not one of principle," Mr. Cranston wrote members of the executive council.

Mr. Glenn said he had told Mr. Kirkland in a meeting last Friday that advancing the date "would be of benefit to only one candidate," meaning Mr. Mondale, "and obviously I disagree with that."

The senator said he had overcome labor endorsements of Democratic primary rivals in Ohio, adding, "I expect to do very well" with rank-and-file workers, "no matter what they do here."

But neither Mr. Cranston nor Mr. Glenn underestimates the practical value of putting the labor's political machinery at the disposal of the Mondale campaign.

The only question before the executive council Tuesday was whether to move up the endorsement decision from the original mid-December date to the time of the AFL-CIO convention, which is the first week in October.

Both Mr. Cranston and Mr. Glenn both treated the procedural question as if it were tantamount to giving the endorsement to Mr. Mondale.

"I can't believe that labor would turn its back on me after our long and close association with one another, especially when the issue is

of the organization's backing."

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Bounce in the Prime

The experts say that the prime rate is not the most significant of the interest rates. Banks set it as a matter of policy, the explanation goes, and the prime is far less sensitive to the shifting financial currents than the rates set by auction in the marketplace. That may be so, but whatever the prime rate may lack in sensitivity it more than makes up for in visibility. Monday most of the large American banks raised their prime rates — the basic lending rates to the biggest and best customers — from 10½ percent a year to 11 percent. That is a significant change — in the wrong direction.

The rise is a response to the slow but steady increase in other rates — the rates at which banks borrow — over the past three months. When the banks dropped the prime to 10½ percent last winter, it was still more than two percentage points above their key borrowing rates. But by last week the margin had been squeezed to less than one percentage point and a jump in the prime was inevitable.

As for the timing of the increase, it is obvious that the bankers were waiting for Congress to leave town and disperse itself across the landscape. Congressional reaction, however outraged, always has a muted and diffused quality when it comes floating back from beaches, mountains and the capitals of Western Europe. The bankers were wise to wait. Congress has been working on much legislation that concerns the banking industry. Only

a few days ago President Reagan signed into law the repeal of withholding of income taxes on interest and dividends. The crucial IMF legislation is still very far from completion, and much of Congress thinks of it as a bankers' bill. That is an error, but the bankers have enough of a stake in it to have wanted to avoid offending congressmen gratuitously while it was moving slowly and with very narrow margins through the House last week.

By raising the prime, the banks were also offering a judgment that the recent rise in interest rates was not going to reverse itself soon. On hearing that opinion, the New York stock market fell down the stairs again. It is better for the economy, and the people whose livelihoods depend on it, when the see-saw moves the other way — stocks up, rates down.

If Congress, on its return in September, wanted to do something about the rates, where might it look? Legislated ceilings on rates do not work. Interest subsidies are much too expensive. But there is one thing that comes to mind. People in Washington have begun to say that the discussion of the deficit has become repetitive and a bore. How true. But however boring it may be, and unappealing to people of lively intellect, that large and growing deficit continues to be important. Shrinking it is essential to any real remedy of the things going wrong in the world of money.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Craxi's Big Gamble

Italy has now cautiously installed its first prime minister of the left, to carry out the program for which the right never had the nerve or stamina. A government of the left-right? It will be unpleasant work forcing down the inflation rate and cutting swollen public budgets while trying to generate employment.

Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and his Socialist Party are taking an enormous gamble. If they can bring it off, they will establish themselves as the dominant force in Italian politics. If not they will fall back to their old role as a fragment, not least because so little of the work ahead lies within the traditional idea of proper socialism. The European left has never been well equipped for disputation.

But for Italy and its people the new government is a highly hopeful departure from a pattern of Christian Democratic leadership that in the past 15 years has had progressively less to offer. The largest party, the Christian Democrats, has been increasingly running the country through a system of patronage that made rational economic policy impossible. The second-largest, the Communists, seems to have resigned itself to permanent opposition. That is why the initiative now lies with the third-largest party, Mr. Craxi's Socialists.

They have a big advantage over all previous

Italian governments. They are presiding over a broad coalition of five parties, including the Christian Democrats that have committed themselves to stick together, come what may, until the next election, presumably five years from now. Everyone is to hold everyone else's hand firmly as all jump together into the ungrateful business of cutting industrial subsidies, trimming social benefits and, especially, unhooking the dangerously efficient systems of taxation that have given Italy the highest inflation rates of any industrial country.

Mr. Craxi will also have to deal with the cruise missiles scheduled to be installed in Italy toward the end of the year. But the peace movement has not been much of a force in Italy so far, and in the absence of progress on arms control Mr. Craxi has pledged himself absolutely to proceed with the missiles.

By far the harder of the new prime minister's labors will be the management of the economy — coming to terms with all those years of procrastination, patronage and publicly funded bloat. It is only slightly optimistic to take Mr. Craxi's arrival as a signal that the Italians are fed up with economic weakness aggravated by weak policy, and now want a government tough enough to do something about it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Strength Against Terrorism

You don't fight violence with delicacy. The notion that you can tranquilize terrorists, speak to them gently and disarm them with concessions — that's not the way. War is war. This doesn't mean you can't fight. It means you negotiate from a position of strength.

— Guy de Rothschild, writing in *Le Journal du Dimanche* (Paris).

Narcotics: Pakistan Is Worried

Pakistan's commitment to drug control has been amply vindicated in the performance of the Pakistan Narcotic Control Board. A major success in what often appears to be an impossible struggle as been achieved in checking poppy cultivation. It has been revealed by the PNCC chairman in Islamabad that the illicit harvest this year has been reduced to 63 tonnes as against 500 tonnes four years ago. Though this was only possible with liberal assistance for crop replacement from the UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control and other international agencies, the achievement calls for an approval of the government's strategy.

Pakistan has acquired in the past few years the dubious distinction of being one of the largest suppliers of contraband drugs in the world. This has mainly been the result of the blocking of supply routes through Iran and Afghanistan. The problem became so serious that it threatened to affect Pakistan's relations with the United States and other Western countries. But the enforcement measures undertaken since 1980 are beginning to pay dividends and the international agencies are now convinced of Pakistan's seriousness in trying to control drug traffic.

And yet, the battle remains grim. The executive director of the UNFIDAC was quite can-

did when, during his visit to Pakistan in April, he said that "in spite of the commitment of us all, the drug situation is becoming worse every year." New sources of supply are developing in Latin America and, even, Europe. Drug abuse, particularly use of heroine, has assumed epidemic proportions. Addiction in Pakistan is also reported to be rising at an alarming level.

Initially Pakistan figured as a supplier of dangerous drugs, but gradually it has created its own addicts and their number has been rising. The authorities now believe that among almost a million addicts in Pakistan, 50,000 are hooked on heroine. This is a very serious situation considering the fact that three years ago we did not have any heroine addicts.

— Dawn (Karachi).

Presidents on Central America

I will insist on the Mexican thesis. Mexico has participated in the so-called Contadora group to cooperate with the Central American countries in a peaceful solution to their differences. We have sought [to reduce] the arms race of Central American countries, to avoid foreign intervention of any ideological bent, to avoid the use of foreign military advisers of any country, [and to achieve] agreements between those countries not to interfere in their neighbors' political affairs.

— President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico, in an interview in *Newsweek*.

Ronald Reagan does not share the nervousness of critics over his tough stance. The way the president sees it is that it is the Cubans and Nicaraguans who have bluffed by talking of negotiations in the wake of announced U.S. military maneuvers in Honduras. Mr. Reagan's intention: Keep up the pressure.

— U.S. News & World Report.

FROM OUR AUG. 10 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: The Big Stick

LONDON — The "Daily Express," commenting on the warmth of welcome extended by New Zealand and Australia to the United States battleship fleet, says: "It must set one thinking. There is no minimizing the impression that the great cruise is making. The natives of Pago Pago, who had never seen larger ships than a few small cruisers, were absolutely astounded at the size and apparent power of the visiting vessels. The intention of President [Theodore] Roosevelt has been fulfilled. Great Britain has not yet fallen to the position of judging success to others, but the moral of the occasion is one that she cannot afford to overlook. Trade follows the flag, and for advertising purposes alone the circulation of the fleet is not without its uses."

1933: Fanfare for Zenger

NEW YORK — A movement has begun among newspaper publishers to celebrate on November 5 the 200th anniversary of the founding of the New York "Weekly Journal," a newspaper which led the fight to establish U.S. press freedom. The celebration is to portray the trial in which John Peter Zenger, publisher of the paper, defied the royal governor of New York and was acquitted on a plea that "truth is a just defense of libel." Zenger, then a reporter on the "Weekly Gazette," reported an election telling how one side had illegally sought to win the seat for its group. The weekly "Gazette" edited the story down to a mere result of the polling. Zenger, with the aid of political allies, formed a second paper in New York, "The Weekly Journal."

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U.S.-Chinese Ties: The Hong Kong Card

By Michael Parks

HONG KONG — As Britain and China discuss the return to China of Hong Kong, seized 141 years ago in one of the opium wars and made a British crown colony, the United States might sigh with relief that this, at least, is one international problem in which it is not involved. But the negotiations, now under way in Peking, could well reshape U.S. relations with China and, in fact, the whole American posture in Asia.

The negotiations go well and arrangements are worked out easily for Hong Kong with its population of 5.5 million Chinese to become a self-administering region of China, retaining its laissez-faire capitalism and everything that goes with it, including the right to the eventual reunification of Taiwan, now held by the Chinese Nationalists, with the Communist-ruled mainland, also as a self-governing special region with its own political, economic and social system.

If the negotiations go well, however, if Peking fails to keep the promises it makes to Hong Kong, if the colony's growth economy collapses, then chances for Taiwan's reunification, then the Nationalists' objections will no longer have the validity in the United States that they did before, and the same is probable on Taiwan itself.

The converse is even truer, however, because if the Communists do

if things go wrong, and if that happens, then little Hong Kong could become an international problem of major proportions.

For nearly a decade, the U.S. strategic posture in Asia has depended on improving U.S.-China relations; for a time, after full diplomatic ties were established 4½ years ago, both Beijing and Washington talked of an "alliance of interests" between them

If the Chinese "do" Hong Kong poorly, then there is no way that any U.S. president can ever finesse the Taiwan issue again. The United States would be right back in the center of the Chinese civil war again.

Hong Kong poorly, if they do not give it what it needs to keep on growing, if they fail to keep those promises after taking over, if the place collapses and becomes totalitarian, then there is no way that any U.S. president can ever finesse the Taiwan issue again. The United States would be right back in the center of the Chinese civil war again.

Nervousness has been evident here for nearly a year. A weak Hong Kong dollar reflects a steady outflow of capital; new investment is minimal, though the colony's export-driven economy is picking up; applications for immigrant visas and for British passports are up substantially; a black market has developed in forged travel documents.

People do not really trust Britain to sell them out in Beijing," an editor of one of Hong Kong's leading Chinese newspapers commented.

And Taiwan's future is at the core of Sino-American relations. Peking sees Washington as "interfering in China's internal affairs" by continuing to protect the Chinese Nationalists' right to rule in the center of the Chinese civil war again.

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until continued friction over Taiwan engendered so much mistrust that such close cooperation was difficult.

Americans in Hong Kong have taken a calm approach so far. U.S. Consul General Burton Levin, one of the State Department's leading specialists on China, told a recent meeting here, "My compatriots seem rather optimistic about [Hong Kong's] future prospects. They figure that the shared objectives and good relations

between Britain and an increasingly pragmatic China are bound to produce a settlement of the issue beneficial to both.

Those interests are largely economic — and substantial. Direct U.S. investment here is at least \$2.7 billion, and possibly three times that when retained earnings and appreciation are taken into account.

This makes the United States the largest foreign investor, ahead of both Britain and Japan. The United States is Hong Kong's largest overseas customer, buying about \$5 billion worth of textiles, toys, electronics and other consumer goods (38 percent of the colony's exports). More than 600 U.S. companies have offices and frequently large manufacturing facilities here, and 12,000 Americans live here.

No details of the negotiations, which have now entered their second, more detailed phase, have been made public, and U.S. diplomats in the region are chagrined that they have not been briefed by either Britain or China since last November.

Hong Kong is of more than academic interest to us," an American official in China said. "but the Brits are treating it as if it were none of our business. We have tried to point out politely that in some ways we have as large a stake in the question as they do.

Los Angeles Times.

It is for this reason, perhaps, that he comes to power without the adulation that the left-wing intelligentsia showered on his other European counterparts. He is a tough, pragmatic and ambitious politician — and has always given full support to the basic Italian defense, foreign and domestic policies that he is now committed to pursue.

Mr. Craxi's record shows no evidence of anti-Americanism or serious opposition to United States foreign policies (except on Vietnam, but then who wasn't against the war?). Moreover, the appointment of the former Republican prime minister, Giovanni Spadolini, as defense minister and the former Christian Democratic prime minister, Giulio Andreotti, as foreign minister assure that the new government will honor its commitment to deploy NATO cruise missiles in Sicily in the absence of a breakthrough in the U.S.-Soviet talks. Similarly, Italian peacekeeping forces in Lebanon and the Sinai are likely to stay in place for as long as needed.

Domestically, Mr. Craxi appears to have little choice but to continue his predecessor's effort to put the economy back on the track by reducing the double-digit inflation, uncontrolled public spending and skyrocketing budget deficits. He will encounter stiff resistance not only from the Communists and the trade unions but also from some of his own Socialists who would prefer inflationary policies.

Mr. Craxi must score some success at home. Failure could cost him not only the hard-won post of prime minister but also leadership of the party and with it his strategy of cooperation with the Christian Democrats. It is no secret that a considerable number of his Socialist allies are uncomfortable with his strategy, preferring instead, rapprochement and an eventual government alignment with the Communists, similar to the coalitions that now govern almost every major Italian city.

Mr. Craxi must prove that he can mediate the diverse interests of the competing forces that make up his Cabinet. He must accomplish this with the modest leverage that his 11.5 percent of the seats in Parliament — as against the Christian Democrats' 33.5 percent — allows him, while resisting Communist pressures to join in an alternative government.

This is admittedly a colossal task.

Fortunately, however, Mr. Craxi has, in the Christian Democratic deputy prime minister, Arnaldo Forlani, the epitome of moderation, mediation and "centrality" and one of the best fence-sitters in the business.

Mr. Craxi must prove that he can

mediate the diverse interests of the competing forces that make up his Cabinet. He must accomplish this with the modest leverage that his 11.5 percent of the seats in Parliament — as against the Christian Democrats' 33.5 percent — allows him, while resisting Communist pressures to join in an alternative government.

This is admittedly a colossal task.

Fortunately, however, Mr. Craxi has, in the Christian Democratic deputy prime minister, Arnaldo Forlani, the epitome of moderation, mediation and "centrality" and one of the best fence-sitters in the business.

The writer, a retired U.S. diplomat

who last served as Consul General in Genoa, Italy, is a senior associate with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He contributed this article to the *The New York Times*.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Piltdown Hoax

Regarding "Arthur Conan Doyle Suspected in Piltdown Hoax" (IHT, Aug. 4) by William J. Broad:

Mr. Broad goes a little overboard in alleging that the bogus fossils "bamboozled two generations of anthropologists." There was always a minority which rejected the validity of the Piltdown find.

ARTS / LEISURE

Steve Ross: Triumph Of a 'Room Singer'

By Henry Pleasants
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — "Room singer" is the operative term, as distinct from opera singer, recitalist, popular singer, pop singer, cabaret singer, jazz singer, blues singer, country singer or the singer in Broadway musicals.

Prototypes? First and foremost, Mabel Mercer, now retired at 83 but vividly remembered by connoisseurs of "room singing" from her reign in many rooms, first in Paris, after 1938 in various rooms in New York, and most recently in New York's Hotel St. Regis, holding forth from a high-backed, throne-like chair, accompanied only by Jimmy Rowles on piano.

Then Bobby Short, at home these many years in New York's Cafe Carlyle and Bowery Bear, wherever she made her wispy magic at the moment. And now Steve Ross, who for the past three years has been doing for patrons of the Oak Room at New York's Algonquin Hotel what Gracie Kellner once did them: so memorably 30 years ago: review for them, through song and lyric, the seamy and the sunny sides of life.

Ross is taking a three-week break from Manhattan to pass on to Londoners and tourists, through the familiar and not so familiar tunes and lyrics of Cole Porter, Irving Berlin, Noel Coward, Rodgers and Hart and others, the same wry and insightful insights the pizza on the Park, a stone's throw from Hyde Park Corner.

What distinguishes a "room singer" from other singers is, as the term implies, the requisite of a small room, ideally seating not more than 100 dining, drinking and — if the singer is kind of professional — Bobby Short and Steve Ross — silent souls.

The "room singer" sings after a fashion, and may, as Short and Steve Ross do, provide his own fluent and collaborative piano accompaniment, but the secret of his success lies in his way with words.

Slacks Not Fit for Funerals

The Associated Press

LONDON — An industrial tribunal ruled that a crematorium worker was not unfairly fired for wearing trousers to work. Jean Tunc, a 40-year-old mother of two, was repeatedly warned not to wear trousers because it might upset mourners at the London Crematorium. She was ordered to pay £75 (about \$112) toward her former employer's court costs.



Singer Steve Ross

Seattle Takes Novel Approach To Authorship

United Press International

SEAULTE — A group known as Invisible Seattle is wandering the city, taking a novel approach to writing a book.

The group is giving the public literary license, so to speak, by collecting words from passers-by that will be used in "building" a novel about the city for the DumboShoof Festival Labor Day weekend.

Dressed in coveralls and hard hats, the writers approach people with the format question: "Excuse me, we are making a novel. Could we borrow some of your words?"

The contributor can speak about any one of 20 categories ranging from places to get a drink to the contents of his pockets.

"This will put Seattle on the map of world literature where it has been conspicuously absent for some time," said Philip Wohlstetter, a spokesman.

For Ross's piano playing well, he plays much as he sings, i.e., better than you are supposed to notice. It took him from his birthplace in New Rochelle, New York, to the Juilliard School, and as you can see, to success if not to concertos.

It calls to mind the answer given when someone asked if a jazz pianist — Oscar Peterson? — could read music: "Yes, he can read all right, but not well enough to interfere with his playing."

With Steve Ross neither his singing nor his piano playing interferes with the song.

take about two hours a chapter.

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Jacobi Is a Charming 'Cyrano'

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — It was Francoophile week at the Barbican, with two major French stage classics in distinguished new translations by Anthony Burgess and Christopher Hampton, and given by Terry Hands and Bill Alexander the kind of productions that restore the Royal Shakespeare Company's claim to be the most versatile and exciting acting company in the business.

On the main stage, "Cyrano de Bergerac" is for all who love a pugnacious comedy. Burgess first worked on the play as a Broadway musical for Christopher Plummer more than a decade ago, and though this is now a somewhat revised text, certain of the longer speeches sound as if they could have done with a musical accompaniment by Stephen Sondheim or at the very least Andrew Lloyd Webber. In the title role, Derek Jacobi (who has been obsessed with Cyrano for nearly as long as Burgess) goes all out for the voice beautiful and the gorgeous profile. Even the famously long nose is trimmed to elegant and manageable proportions, while Hands's marvellously agile and active production is forever allowing its star to leap into the kind of poses that must have been used to advertise the play on its original turn-of-the-century posters.

"Cyrano" is a curiously sexless pageant dedicated to chivalry and mindless heroism. Early critics had it as a useful antidote to the neuroses of Ibsen and Strindberg, and indeed it works much after the fashion of a Douglas Fairbanks silent movie. The words are a kind of afterthought, almost a piano accompaniment, to a series of set pieces like the arrival of Roxane at the battlefield or the great death in the orchard where both Cyrano and his virgin beloved seem to be drowning in a sea of fallen leaves.

True, the production has been strangely understated, but a richly embroidered and thickly crowded staging radiates a kind of overall

confidence within which Jacobi, having just failed to come to terms with the nordic gloom of Peer Gynt, wonderfully manages to celebrate the southern charm of this

THE LONDON STAGE

creaky but infinitely lovable old swashbuckler.

Meanwhile, below stairs in the Pit, Anthony Sher is a spellbindingly manic "Tartuffe" in a chamber production which casts off the old Catholic shackles of the Comédie Française and goes instead for black farce. Nigel Hawthorne's Oregon is, it's true, a trifle too subtilly intelligent to be taken in by Sher's caped anti-crusader, but Bill Alexander keeps his actors moving at such a lick that you barely have time to rejoice in Sylvia Coleridge's cascading Madame Pernelle before you're off with Hawthorne under the table to investigate Tartuffe's sexual leanings: a breathless, up-front and very funny evening which in Hampton's translation fairly belts through a plot the British might at last begin to find accessible.

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Coppola is filming "Cotton Club" in New York.

New York Restoring Filming Center

By Leslie Bernerts
New York Times Service

structing barracks on the back lot to house the soldiers.

The army didn't leave until 1972, but after that Astoria fell vacant, its cavernous stages silent and the hallways where Paul Robeson and Lillian Gish had walked empty, in the last five years, a number of directors have begun using the studio again to shoot interior scenes for such movies as "Fort Apache," "Arthur," "The World According to Garp," and "The Verdict." But for anyone familiar with its history, Astoria retained a forsaken air.

One sign of a promising new climate was an agreement last winter by a group of motion-picture craft unions to cut overtime costs for "Cotton Club" to be made in New York. The film's producer, Robert Evans, said at the time that the agreement had been the determining factor in his decision to make the movie in New York rather than in London.

The Kaufman-Astoria Studios Motion Picture and Television complex after George S. Kaufman, a real-estate developer who is directing the project. It is being financed by a combination of private money and various government grants and loans. Neil Simon, Johnny Carson and Alan King are among the investors who expect the studio to have a major impact on the movie industry.

"I think it is the key to film making in New York," said King, who has moved his own company's production offices from Manhattan to the studio. "New York was always used as a back lot; people came here, shot their locations and went back to California to finish their pictures. That move alone adds a lot of expense to a picture. But the Astoria studio will be a complete service. You'll do all your preproduction work, everything, from that base.

"Everybody used to have to run with bits and pieces, going here, renting there. Now we'll have the equipment and be able to give people total service. It used to cost you

10 to 20 percent more to shoot in New York. That won't be true anymore. We're putting in the highest state-of-the-art equipment, and I think we'll get a big piece of the action."

It has been more than 50 years since Astoria Studio in Queens held any claim to being where the action was in the world of moviemaking. But these days Francis Ford Coppola wanders through the debris inside the studio, supervising the construction of sets for his next movie, "Cotton Club," which will begin filming this month.

The gable opening will not be held until the beginning of next year, but Astoria Studio — now undergoing a \$50-million expansion and renovation that will transform it into the only full-service film and television production center on the East Coast — is clearly heading into a new era.

Over the years the studio's days of glory had gradually become a dusty memory, preserved by film archivists. More than 100 silent films were produced at Astoria in the 1920s, by the Marx Brothers, Clara Bow, W.C. Fields, Gary Cooper and Claudette Colbert were among the many stars who made movies there. Rudolph Valentino lunched with his mother in the commissary. During World War II, the U.S. Army took over the studio to make training films, broadcasting the Armed Forces radio programming from the studio and con-

tinuing barracks on the back lot to house the soldiers.

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Loch Ness Videotape Says He Filed 'Shapes'

The Associated Press

MEMPHIS — A group known as Invisible Seattle is wandering the city, taking a novel approach to writing a book.

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literary license, so to speak, by collecting words from passers-by that will be used in "building" a novel about the city for the DumboShoof Festival Labor Day weekend.

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INSIGHTS

In Nairobi, African Contradictions Emerge

Among Gazelles and Skyscrapers, Pace Can Be Breakneck or Lazy

By Charles T. Powers

Los Angeles Times Service

NAIROBI — At a club on the outskirts of the city, the cricket players in white flannels file in from the pitch for a lunch of cucumber sandwiches and tea in the less genteel precincts of the Mathare Valley, meat of chicken entrails may be purchased for five shillings a plate. And, in other news, His Worship the Mayor, along with the entire City Council, has been bounced from office, accused of selling city land for personal profit. There seems to be no plan to replace either His Worship or his henchmen.

Probably the best thing about Nairobi is coming back to it. Imagine a sunny morning after the punishment of a nine-hour overnight flight from Europe. If you look carefully, from the airplane window you can see gazelles grazing on the grassy plain surrounding Jomo Kenyatta Airport. The approaching roads are planted in seven colors of bougainvillea, blooming full tilt. Already, most likely, African women with brooms will be out sweeping the flight apron. Once, they say, the whole city was this tidy.

A favorite headline cut from a local newspaper about three years ago said, "Man Flattened in Road." The short article, leading the daily roundup of police news, said the man, apparently drunk, wandered into the road and was struck by a hit-and-run driver. Other drivers, evidently feeling no responsibility in a matter already concluded, continued to run over the victim until, as the item said, he was "made flat" in the road.

There was something in that item that was quintessentially Nairobi, a city that at once breakneck and lackadaisical, and remains, for all its contradictions, the best place to live of all the cities in black Africa.

It is the best of times, it is the worst of times, a tale not of two cities but of three or four, each with its subdivisions of race, status and money — or lack of it. In general, there is the African, the Asian and the white man — or *mzungu*, the commonly used Swahili term.

Nairobi has one private detective agency and a police force administered by the office of the president of the republic, but if you have trouble at your house and want to summon the police, they will ask you to come get them because "we have no transport." The exact number of police in Nairobi cannot be learned by inquiring at headquarters; apparently it is a state secret.

The government medical licensing board lists about 600 doctors and 25 dentists for Nairobi. There are 14 psychiatrists. Several acupuncturists practice here. One woman from the United States does reflexology in her home, and there is a titled Englishwoman who is a psychic healer of sorts.

Nairobi has two radio stations and one television channel, all operated by the Voice of Kenya, a government agency, broadcasting in Swahili and English. Television offers reruns of American programs several evenings a week with "Dallas" and "Kung Fu" among the current choices. The 9:30 P.M. new almost invariably begins with the same nine words: "His excellency the president, Daniel Arap Moi, said today . . .". Sometimes the president declares, announces or warns. Sign-off time is 11 P.M.

Fifteen movie theaters, including two driv-inns compete with the home video player for the entertainment shilling. At the three best movie theaters, recent attractions were "An Officer and a Gentleman," "Trail of the Pink Panther" and "Without a Trace." A couple of kung fu movies are almost always playing somewhere in town. James Bond is a big hit and, if Nairobi is proof, Burt Reynolds is a true international star. Ingmar Bergman's work is never seen here.

Other Lives in the Shadows

When you come out of the theater at night and go to your car, from the shadow of some doorway a man will usually appear, dressed in an old army greatcoat with a construction worker's hard hat on his head and a stick in his hand. His face, though obscured, is unmistakably old. He is the askari, the night watchman hired by some nearby business and, by some unspoken contract or custom, he watches your car as well. Two shillings — about 15 cents — will leave him pleased.

Driving away, a newcomer will be surprised at the emptiness of downtown streets. Here and there on the street corners the *askaris* will sit huddled around small fires burning on the sidewalks or in the gutters, heating water for tea or just keeping themselves warm.

Once home, if you live in certain outlying areas, you may hear drums in the night. Usually it is some Christian sect holding what amounts to a revival meeting. The drumming, the watchfires, the thin call of the nightbird on the cool, clear air — all these conspire to place Nairobi squarely in the bosom of Africa.

Eighty years ago, this city of a more than a million people with a skyscraper more than 20

stories tall was mostly swamp. Nairobi is a Massai word that means "place of dampness." In a sense, the growth of Nairobi was an accident. The British, building a railroad from the coast to Lake Victoria and the wealth they were confident waited on its Ugandan shores, paused here to wait for supplies and rolling stock to catch up with the construction workers, predominantly Indians shipped from Bombay. A photograph of the town in 1899 shows rows of tents laid out in military precision, where the present stone railroad terminal, a relic itself, now stands at the edge of the city center.

The Indians, working out their contracts, opened shops to sell provisions. Then they opened rooming houses and eating houses, and a city was born where virtually no one had lived before. The Kikuyu tribe, known then as now for its cunning, joined forces with the British to keep at bay the fearsome Masai who occasionally used the highland plateau above the Rift Valley to graze cattle. From those beginnings, the Asians came to preeminence economically, the Kikuyu politically.

These two groups remain essentially apart today. The Asians still dominate business, accounting for 85 percent of the retail trade in Nairobi and probably 90 percent of the city's manufacturing. The worlds of the powerful Asian and African come together primarily out of expediency and necessity, at official functions where the intercourse of commerce and government is lubricated by cocktails in suburban gardens and in the decorous marmers of ministers and tycoons who hold quiet accounts in the same London banks.

Not all the Asians in Nairobi are rich, of course. But their conspicuous place in the community, their manner of doing business, the insularity of their customs, set them apart. For the shopkeeping class of Asians, business seems an oppressively familiar enterprise, with husband, wife, children and cousins occupying key positions, and black Africans hired for menial labor. In the rare cases where a black is allowed to handle the cash, he is usually watched by a member of the family.

The Asians' place in society here is complicated by the fact that they are both needed and resented. If they have Kenyan passports, most also have close relatives in England who can harbor them in an emergency. Emergencies have happened before in East Africa, and the political sensors of the Asian community are extremely acute. Many seem prepared to bolt on short notice.

The white expatriates form another group conspicuous beyond their numbers. Some are diplomats, some come representing overseas businesses, some work with the plethora of United Nations agencies headquartered here. There are missionaries, technicians on loan, academics on fellowships, visionary wildlings come to save the rhino, visionary Scandinavians come to save the African, free-lance journalists on fragile strings to papers at home and assorted hippies, hikers and bikers who, passing through, decided to stay.

These people meet uneasily with the whites who were already here, the white Kenyans whose families go back two and three generations, whose grandfathers — still given to tan knee socks, khaki shorts and pink gins — can remember seeing lions in the dirt streets of Nairobi. They are descendants of the contemporaries of the Baroness von Blixen, who under the pen name Isak Dinesen, gave up her coffee farm and left 50 years ago to write "Out of Africa" and other works.

Of those who stayed, few are rich — certainly not in the manner that wealthy Asians are rich, for they came not after money but as farmers, hunters, modest adventurers. They feel nostalgia for Britain, and they will sell property to send their children to school there. But they feel lost in its swarm, its competitive density.

After a time, a resident here begins to hear harsh remarks about these "Kenya cowboys," sometimes from the group's own members.

"All we talk about is our latest car crash," said one young woman, a white Kenyan, as she stood in the crowd of her contemporaries that meets for "happy hour" every Friday night at the bar of the Norfolk Hotel. "You know, most of these people couldn't make it anywhere else."

For the majority of the people of Nairobi, the Africans, life is increasingly problematical. Most of the country's negligible middle class is in this group, civil servants on frozen pay, watching helplessly as prices go up, hoping that their children will not be among the thousands turned away from the grammar school because there is no longer room for them.

"This is my biggest worry, my children," said an economist working at an agriculture development bank in Nairobi. "The country is not planning enough. It is running out of money. The pressure on all people like me is mounting, mounting, mounting. I have a small farm outside the city, but I do not have enough money to develop it. It is my insurance for myself and my wife and my younger children, but I fear I must sell it soon, just to keep us going."

Every workday morning, hordes of men and women stream into the city center and the industrial areas of the city, walking miles on empty stomachs from squalid shantytowns because they have no money for transport.

Nairobi, according to Charles Rubin, Kenya's minister of works and housing, is growing at a rate of 13 percent to 15 percent a year.

"If the present trend continues," Mr. Rubin said in a recent interview, "in 10 years, half the population of this country will be living in urban areas. Now that is frightening."

It is frightening already. Many of the housing developments built in the last few years, according to Mr. Rubin, have been put up with no consideration for open space for recreation. The grounds around many of these dreary buildings is worn to bare earth.

And this is a view of Nairobi: red-brown stains of mud at the bottom of cream-painted stucco buildings; the black smoke that belches from every truck bigger than a pickup; the buses that career along on sprung frames; the bush taxis — *matatus* — with splashed wheels, no taillights and inadequate brakes; the palpable hostility on the faces of the young men crammed into these conveyances when a white man on a motorcycle pulls alongside at a stoplight; the feral-eyed look of hungry men stalking the



A swamp 80 years ago, Nairobi, which means "place of dampness" in Massai, is a city of more than a million people with a skyscraper that rises 20 stories.

streets in tatters; the mobs that now and then set upon a thief and beat him to death.

Westerners may be present in all this but they are not really a part of it unless they want to work at it. They shop for groceries at the shopping center called Westlands. They buy beef, tasty, but tougher, at one place, vegetables at another, canned goods at another, filling a straw basket and ducking in the videotape rental library to pick up a pirated copy of "Ragtime" to watch on television at home. They deal with Asians at every shop, and an African carries the beer. They always lock the car.

A Westerner finds Nairobi, the city, dull, provincial, insular and dirty, its utilitarian architecture as bland as its utilitarian English food, its political discourse primitive — the president bans night meetings, calling them "seditious" — and the democratic process a sham in which critical discussion of public policy, such as detention without trial, will cost a man his job and a day's visitation in Parliament. A Westerner sees the city's social life as pinched, recycled, the same faces at the same parties fed by the same gossip, its three discotheques a hunting ground for prostitute. On bad days, the Westerner may long for home, and may even see

it, in a sort of hallucinatory trick of memory.

There is a certain magic about the place, and it does play tricks at times; those who stay here for a while sense it. It has to do with the enduring and ineffable gentleness of a people caught in sometimes-brutal circumstances. It has to do with the colors, the flowers, the shades of green against the red earth, the curious seasons that place winter in July and offer a September in which some trees shed while others bloom.

There is also the special quality of light. One man here says it makes him think of Russia — it does not look like Russia. Gray skies reflected in wet streets call to mind a melting snow. (It does not snow here, and the temperature seldom ranges outside a low of 55 degrees Fahrenheit [about 13 degrees centigrade] and a high of 90 degrees Fahrenheit.) Some Britons here know of spots they say look more English than England. A slice of landscape, viewed from a window or porch, will seem to alter and evoke many places as the sun shifts in the course of the day, and yet remain uniquely Nairobi, a city of the African highlands. And then, sometimes, in the hour before sunset, the light will seem to shimmer, to vibrate as in a mirage, almost as if the place were imaginary after all.

In Nairobi, a city of Africans, Asians and whites, most people reside in subdivisions separated by race, status and money.

Argentine Odyssey: 'Disappeared' Mother Is Reunited With Missing Daughter

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — When Tamara Ana Marin Arce was found in a small town not far from here, she knew nothing of her history as one of Argentina's cases of political disappearance.

Just short of her ninth birthday, she was living with a man and woman she knew as her adoptive parents and with two children who treated her as a sister. Her natural mother, she was told, had left her when she was an infant.

What she did not know was that her mother had been abducted, tortured and imprisoned by Argentina's military and that the woman later searched for two years for her daughter in Argentina and Europe. Tamara had never seen the newspaper advertisements, with her name and baby picture, seeking information about her; she had never heard of the human rights organizations that had made her part of an international campaign.

Tamara Arce was among Argentina's missing children, one of dozens who "disappeared" along with their parents in the 1970s in the military's campaign against leftists. Most of the disappeared, estimated to number 6,000 to 15,000, are presumed to have been slain by the military. Many of the more than 120 missing children, however, are believed to be alive.

Tamara is slowly discovering that she is one of the special cases: a disappeared child who has been found and returned. Tamara's guide in her new life is her natural mother, Rose Mery Riveros, who during five years and four months in Argentina's political prisons and two years of exile never knew whether the 17-month-old daughter she left with a friend was still alive.

The friend, Mrs. Riveros finally learned, also disappeared while attempting to hide with the girl. But Tamara was supported for seven years by a poor Argentine family that, after finding her abandoned by a paramilitary squad, left Buenos Aires to hide in the countryside and raise a stranger's child.

Reunited in Peru

In June, Buenos Aires human rights workers finally located Tamara; last month, mother and daughter were reunited in Lima. It was the first time they had been together since December 1975.

"I went through years without knowing anything of my daughter, without even being able to ask anyone about her," Mrs. Riveros said in a recent interview in Lima. "Tamara thought I had abandoned her; she hated me."

Now, Mrs. Riveros said, Tamara "knows I didn't abandon her, and she is beginning to understand."

Even for Argentines, the Riveros story is not easy to grasp. It is a story of a family displaced

and all but destroyed by violent events in which sheer chance entwined friends and strangers.

With the end of military rule approaching, thousands of such stories have begun to circulate. They have become the most emotional theme in national politics; as pressure grows to investigate disappearances and bring military officers to trial, the issue has become the most serious obstacle to a peaceful return to democratic government.

For Argentina's human rights organizations, the distinction of the Riveros case is that it is one of the few that have been successfully resolved.

The Grandmothers of the Plaza de Mayo, an organization that investigates instances of missing children, says it has evidence of 126 who have not been found; leaders say they suspect there are many more. Only 11 have been found.

"This is a problem that is going to affect a whole coming generation in Argentina," said

Maria Isabel Chorobik de Mariani, the president of the group, and one of those who arranged Tamara's return to her mother. Many missing children, she said, are believed to have been turned over to adoption agencies or organizations. Others, however, may have been directly placed with families by military officials who falsified birth records and other documents to disguise the origin of the children.

"If we knew of a case where a military officer had a child," said Mrs. Mariani, "we cannot simply go and ring the doorbell and ask for it.

But the moment will arrive when all of this will have to be brought out."

The Governing Coincidences

Tamara's case is different from most because she herself was never taken by military forces.

Instead, she was swept almost randomly from family to family until her very presence became a source of danger.

Later that day, Mrs. Riveros — who was separated from her husband — was arrested while waiting for a commuter train home. That afternoon, Argentine guerrillas had attacked a nearby military barracks. Because she was an immigrant from Bolivia, Mrs. Riveros said, she was taken to a police station for questioning. There, military officials identified her as a union activist, and as dozens of other such workers, she "disappeared" from the police station into the clandestine prison system of the army.

Speaking quietly in a Lima apartment, Mrs. Riveros tried to measure her officially unacknowledged, nightmarish experience in two se-

cret prisons with exact dates, places and times. She spent two months and two days in army jails, she said, and was beaten, tortured with electric shocks and raped repeatedly for 12 days. When she was finally turned over to the official Argentine prison system in February 1976, dressed only in a pair of pants and a shirt, she was unable to walk, she said.

"The interrogation was always about who was active in the factory and what politics they had," she said. "I just kept thinking about my daughter. I thought that if I said anything about other people, they would find my friend and take her and my daughter."

But Mrs. Molteni had taken Tamara and gone into hiding, fearful that she would be the next to be arrested. Mrs. Riveros did not know that. For five years in a Buenos Aires' women's prison, while she was held on unspecified charges of endangering national security, she never acknowledged the existence of her daughter to the authorities, she said.

Nor did she ask for information from her Bolivian mother, who traveled to Buenos Aires once a year for a visit, for fear that she would be overheard and Tamara would be found and taken away.

Mrs. Riveros's Quest

"A lot of the time I was sad about her," Mrs. Riveros said of Tamara. "But I went on thinking she was alive and safe with my friend. If I had not made myself believe that, I would have never survived in jail."

It was not until April 1981, when Mrs. Riveros was released from prison and expelled to a precarious exile in Switzerland, that she was able to begin the search for Tamara. With little ability to investigate in Argentina, she said, she began to travel through Europe in search of Argentine exiles who might have known Miss Molteni through her union activism. Mrs. Riveros denies that either she or her friend was connected to Argentine guerrillas or other radical political movements.

Mrs. Riveros traveled first to France, but in a week there found no one who knew of Miss Molteni or Tamara. So she saved money again and in September 1982 went to Spain.

"I was looking for a certain man who might have known Lilianna," she said. "For a week I did nothing but get on and off Spanish trains, trying to find where he was."

Finally, Mrs. Riveros located the man in a fishing town in northern Spain. "He said, 'The only thing I can tell you is that Lilianna disappeared. I don't know about your daughter,'" Mrs. Riveros said. "It was a terrible blow."

Miss Molteni, Mrs. Riveros learned later, had moved with Tamara into a rented room in a Buenos Aires suburb one night in June 1976, after months on the run. The next day, paramilitary forces swept the neighborhood in search of

suspects and Miss Molteni was carried away, in a blanket, by armed men. She was never heard from again.

The paramilitary officers left the infant Tamara behind in the rented room, according to the grandmothers' organization.

When the family that had rented the room to Miss Molteni asked the soldiers what should be done with the child, they said she would be picked up later.

"The next day the family went to the police with the child," said Mrs. Riveros, who was told the story by the family. "The officer then told them to get out with the child

Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100% High Low Quot. Close

264 44% PurinF 2.00 4.3 22 22 18 178 178 - 14

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SPORTS

Moses Wins Hurdles; Wülbeck Takes 800

Courtesy of Our Staff From Dispatches
HELSINKI — American Edwin Moses, unfazed by a loose shoelace, raced to his 81st consecutive victory Tuesday in the men's 400-meter intermediate hurdles from Cuba, the 1976 Olympic champion.

The 1976 Olympic champion finished in 47.50 seconds, short of his

even though it did not include Britain's Sebastian Coe, the world record holder, and Alberto Juantorena from Cuba, the 1976 Olympic champion.

Wilbeck took the lead coming off the final turn and was able to hold off a late surge by Rob Druppers of the Netherlands. Druppers came from fourth place with about 50 meters left and took the silver medal, finishing in 1:44.20. Brazilian Joaquim Cruz, the early leader, wound up third in 1:44.27.

Coe was absent from the championships because of a glandular ailment and Juantorena suffered torn ligaments and a broken bone in his right foot during the first-round heats.

Ramona Neubert, the world record holder in the heptathlon, won the punishing two-day, seven-event competition with 6,714 points. East Germans also finished second and third, with Sabine Pätz the silver medal winner with 6,662 points and Anke Vater the bronze medalist with 6,552.

Jane Frederick, the U.S. record holder, was fourth after six events, but did not run the final 800 meters because of abdominal cramps.

Tamara Bykova of the Soviet Union, the World University Games champion, outrun 1980 Olympic champion and world record holder Ulrike Meyfarth of West Germany to win the women's high jump. Bykova cleared 6 feet, 7 inches (2.01 meters), while Meyfarth's best was 6-64.

Bykova then missed three times at a world-record 6-8, a height she has cleared indoors.

American teammates Louise Ritter and Coleen Sommer each cleared 6-4, but Ritter was awarded the bronze medal since she was over on her second attempt; Sommer made it on her third.

Czechoslovakian Janina Kralochvilova, whose 1:53.28 is the world record, breezed to victory in the women's 800. Running the final about 35 minutes after winning her semifinal heat in the 400 (the ad-

vanced to Wednesday's final), she turned on the speed in the final 200 meters to win in 1:54.68. "I am fully satisfied with my time," she said, "although it was not as good as my world record."

Soviet runners took second and third, Lubov Gurina the runner-up in 1:56.11, followed by Ekaterina Podkopayeva in 1:57.58.

Alberto Cova of Italy, a 24-year-old account, outrun a large field to win an exciting men's 10,000 final. The 1982 European champion, Cova blasted down the middle of the track in the stretch to beat a pair of East Germans, Werner Schildhauer and Hansjorg Kunze.

Cova was timed in 28:01.04, with Schildhauer finishing in 28:01.18 and Kunze in 28:01.26.

It was an extremely tactical race, with the pace slow and the lead changing hands often before Cova surged to the front. Seventeen runners started, and 13 still were bunched with two laps remaining in the 25-lap race at Olympic Stadium.

An estimated crowd of 50,000 roared when, with six laps to go, Finland's Martti Vainio moved to the front. The fans stood, cheering and waving flags. But Vainio couldn't hold on; he wound up fourth in 28:01.37.

Alberto Salazar of the United States, the fastest marathoner in the world and ranked second in the world in the 10,000 in 1982, was last. He has been troubled recently by bronchitis.

Edwin Moses's prowess at hurdling has made him one of the most dominate athletes of his time. But the bearded, 27-year-old bearded Californian, does not restrict his talent to the track. He is multilingual, a qualified pilot and has studied law and medicine.

He has so outdistanced his rivals

that his only real competition is himself. Illness and injury caused him to miss the entire 1982 season when he gave up his No. 1 world ranking to Schmid.

"I look at track in a different perspective now," Moses said. "I appreciate it more. I have incentive and I want to compete as long as I am able at a world-class level."

Moses said he feels no special pressure from his streak, either way. "I don't feel I have to win because of the streak nor do I find it frustrating to keep on winning," he said. "It might seem boring for you to stand, but every race on the track gives you a different kick, a new experience every time."

But he admitted that "it is always good to have strong competitors. They make a better race, they give you greater incentive."

Moses confirmed he would stay with the hurdles until after the Los Angeles Olympics and then consider switching to the 800.

"I'll have four or five more races this season, then I'll go back home and finally take my honeymoon before it is too late," he said. "I've been married more than a year now."

He said he would keep on racing "as long as I am healthy and have some hair on my head. As long as I feel young and I have my energies."

Channeling those energies is a primary concern. "It means taking as much as you can. Last to board a plane, last to get off, never too anxious about small things in life. You must concentrate only on real things," he said.



With Wülbeck (311) of West Germany went all out to win the men's 800-meter final Tuesday in a career-best 1:43.65. Rob Druppers of the Netherlands, just behind Wülbeck, was second in 1:44.20, while Brazilian Joaquim Cruz (75) finished third in a time of 1:44.27.

Ramona Neubert
Heptathlon gold medalist.

5-Run Ranger Ninth Beats Red Sox, 12-7

United Press International

BOSTON — Mickey Rivers raced home from third on Peter O'Brien's double hit in the ninth inning to break a 7-7 tie and Larry Bowa added a bases-loaded double to help the Texas Rangers to a 12-7 triumph over the Boston Red Sox here Monday night.

After Rivers led off the ninth with a double, Billy Sample's bunt was fielded by reliever Bob Stanley (7-8), who threw to third. Umpire Ted Welke called Rivers safe, bringing Boston Manager Ralph Houk stomping out of the dugout. Welke ejected Houk for kicking dirt. Stanley, arguing the call vehemently, had to be restrained by teammates, and when he too got the thumb he threw his glove and a ball at Welke (neither hit the target).

"Welke said I was showing him up and he ran me," said Stanley. "He wanted my glove, so I gave him my glove."

After that, the Red Sox collapsed.

Mark Clear replaced Stanley and O'Brien beat out a high hopper to first baseman Dave Sazama when no one covered the bag. After Jim Sundberg walked to load the bases, Bittner doubled off the left-field wall to score Sample and O'Brien. One out later, Buddy Bell hit a fly to right, scoring Sundberg. Bittner also came home on the play when catcher Gary Allenson threw wildly to third for his second error of the game.

John Butcher pitched 5½ in-

nings, raising his record to 3-3. Odell Jones pitched the ninth.

White Sox 5, Tigers 4
Tigers 7, White Sox 2

In New York, Ken Griffey's first-inning grand-slam home run and homers by Don Baylor and Dave Winfield led the Yankees' 11-3 rout of Toronto and a double-header sweep in the 8-3 opener.

Indians 9, Orioles 1
In Baltimore, Broderick Perkins and George Vukovich delivered two-run singles during a six-run third that carried Cleveland past the Orioles, 9-4. Kick Sutcliffe (17-7) pitched a five-hitter in handing Baltimore its third straight loss.

Twins 4, Angels 2

In Anaheim, California, Gary Gaetti and Tom Brunansky ho-

meed on consecutive pitches to ignite a three-run fifth that helped Minnesota end a three-game losing streak with a 4-2 victory over California. Gaetti's 16th home run of the year came one pitch after he had snuffed out an Angel threat by starting a triple play on Ron Jackson's fine drive to third base. Ken Schrom limited California to six in raising his record to 9-4.

A's 2, Mariners 1
In Oakland, California, Dwayne Murphy and Garry Hancock homered in the fourth to lift the A's over the 2-1.

Phillies 14, Pirates 5
In the National League, in Philadelphia, Mike Schmidt drove in four runs with his 25th and 26th home runs of the season and the Phillies put together consecutive five-inning to beat Pittsburgh, 14-5. It was Philadelphia's fifth straight victory. Loser John Candelaria (14-7) failed to hold a three-run lead.

Mets 6, Expos 5

In Montreal, Darryl Strawberry tripled in the 10th and scored on relief pitcher Jeff Reardon's errant throw, leading New York to its fourth straight victory, 6-5. Over the Expos, with one out, Strawberry tripled to deep center and Bob Bell or was walked intentionally. Reardon (5-6) tried to pick Bell off first, but his throw sailed by Al Oliver and into the Montreal dugout. Strawberry scored. Reliever Jose Orosco (10-5) picked up his fifth victory in the Mets' last nine games. He has not permitted a run in his last 10 appearances, a total of 20% innings.

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